

Subject card

Subject name and code	Multicultural problems in the modern world, PG_00203953						
Field of study	Diplomacy						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2027		Academic year of realisation of subject		2029/2030		
Education level	Bachelor's studies		Subject group		Obligatory subject group in the field of study Optional subject group Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study		
Mode of study	full-time studies		Mode of delivery		at the university		
Year of study	3		Language of instruction		Polish		
Semester of study	5		ECTS credits		2.0		
Learning profile	academic		Assessment form		credit		
Conducting unit	Rada Uczelni						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr Konrad Ćwikliński				
	Teachers						
Lesson types	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	15		2.0		33.0	50
Subject objectives	The aim of the course is to present students with the key challenges related to the functioning of multicultural societies. The classes focus on the analysis of relations between native (autochthonous) and incoming (allochthonous) populations, with particular emphasis on cultural, religious, and ethnic differences. The course discusses migration and integration policies in various types of states both ethnically homogeneous (e.g., Poland) and immigration-based (e.g., the USA, Australia). It also examines the consequences of non-assimilation and the measures that support integration, including the importance of clear and comprehensible legal systems. A key goal is to develop intercultural competences and the ability to understand and interpret cultural phenomena in diplomatic and international work						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[DYPL3_K06] Recognises the need to maintain an appropriate ethical attitude in professional work and public activities.		
	[DYPL3_K07] Is ready to independently and critically develop their knowledge and skills.		
	[DYPL3_U01] Can interpret and explain the behaviors of individuals and social groups in social and political life in the context of diplomacy.		
	[DYPL3_U03] Can analyse and describe the origins and course of social, political, legal, economic, cultural, and ethical phenomena and processes in the context of diplomacy.		
	[DYPL3_W03] Has advanced knowledge of the social, political and cultural ties between people, groups and institutions operating in politics and diplomacy.		
	[DYPL3_W04] Has advanced knowledge of the role of humans as entities shaping and constructing social structures and institutions operating in politics and diplomacy.		
	[DYPL3_W05] Has advanced knowledge of the historical, social, cultural and economic conditions of political life that shape the functioning of institutions and structures in diplomacy.		

Subject contents	1. Introduction to Multiculturalism and Related Concepts
	Definitions: multiculturalism, interculturalism, transculturalism
	Concepts of autochthon (native inhabitant) and allochthon (migrant/outsider)
	Sources of cultural tensions resulting from unequal social positions and settlement
	2. Cultural and Ethnic Identity
	The concept of the Other, mechanisms of exclusion and stereotyping the case of Poland and Ukraine
	The role of dominant religion (Catholicism in Poland, Orthodoxy in Ukraine) in shaping national identity
	3. Models of Multicultural and Integration Policies
	Comparative analysis: Germany, France, Norway, United Kingdom, USA
	Open vs. culturally defensive states, the role of the state in managing diversity
	4. Nation States and Ethnic Homogeneity: Specifics and Challenges
	Poland, Norway, Hungary strong national identity, resistance to migration, societal reluctance
	5. The Role of Religion in Multicultural and National Societies
	Catholicism (Poland), Orthodoxy (Russia, Ukraine), Islam (immigrants in the EU and USA) as cultural and political factors
	6. International Migration: Causes, Consequences, and Barriers to Integration
	Contemporary migration waves (Middle East Europe, Latin America USA, Ukraine Poland)
	Lack of assimilation with the local community as a socio-political
	7. Immigration and Integration Policies in Poland and the EU
	Polands response to refugees from Ukraine and Belarus; integration models in Norway, the UK, and the USA
	8. National and Religious Minorities: Ukraine, Russia, Poland, Israel, USA
	Legal status, language, religion: Orthodox Christians, Greek Catholics, Muslims, Jews, African Americans, Latinos
	9. Multiculturalism and Conflicts: Donbas, Caucasus, IsraelPalestine, USA (racial unrest)
	Origins and dynamics of ethnic and religious conflicts
	Religious, racial, and linguistic divisions as sources of violence
	10. National Security and Cultural Diversity

	<p>Marginalization, radicalization, extremism cases of France, Germany, Russia, and the USA</p> <p>The impact of religious fundamentalism on internal security</p> <p>11. Risks Arising from Lack of Assimilation and Instrumental Migration</p> <p>Ghettoization, cultural isolation, migrant separation</p> <p>No-go zones, parallel communities (France, Germany, Sweden, USA)</p> <p>Controversies over the misuse of welfare systems</p> <p>12. The Role of International Organizations in Managing</p> <p>UN, Council of Europe, UNESCO, OSCE, European Union documents, mechanisms,</p> <p>13. Labor Market and Education in the Context of Migration</p> <p>Poland and Germany as examples of refugee integration</p> <p>Lack of assimilation with the local community educational, linguistic, and professional consequences</p> <p>Examples of bilingual schools and compensatory programs</p> <p>14. Legal Systems and Cultural Integration in Migration-Based States (USA, Australia, New Zealand)</p> <p>Models of states built on migration: majority of the society as allochthons</p> <p>Common law clear, uniform, and understandable law facilitating legal and social integration</p> <p>Measures supporting cultural integration: citizenship tests, civic education, integration centers</p> <p>15. Cultural Diplomacy and Intercultural Dialogue</p> <p>Soft power, intercultural competences in diplomacy, examples of success and failure</p> <p>The role of religion, identity, law, and education in diplomatic relations</p>
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Prerequisites and co-requisites	Zalecana jest wiedza realizowana z następujących przedmiotów:		
	Wstęp do nauk politycznych,		
	Stosunki międzynarodowe,		
	Podstawy socjologii lub Socjologia kultury,		
	Wprowadzenie do problematyki migracyjnej,		
	Pomocna będzie także znajomość podstawowych pojęć z zakresu:		
	teorii migracji,		
	różnic kulturowych i religijnych,		
	integracji i asymilacji,		
systemów politycznych i prawnych.			
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	Class participation	50.0%	50.0%
	Thematic presentation	50.0%	25.0%
	Required readings	50.0%	25.0%
Recommended reading	Basic literature		
	Core Readings (Most Important):		
	1. The Age of Migration (6th ed.), Hein de Haas, Stephen Castles, Mark J. Miller 2020		
	2. World Migration Report 2024, International Organization for Migration (IOM) 2024		
	3. Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2023: Settling In, OECD / European Commission 2023		
	4. Superdiversity: Migration and Social Complexity, Steven Vertovec 2022		
	5. Multiculturalism in an Interdisciplinary Perspective, Anna Kwiatkowska 2019		
	6. Essays on Secularism and Multiculturalism, Tariq Modood 2019		
	7. Strangers No More, Richard Alba, Nancy Foner 2015		
	8. Multiculturalism and Interculturalism: Debating the Dividing Lines, Nasar Meer, Tariq Modood, Ricard Zapata-Barrero (eds.) 2016		
	9. Cultural Security: Theory Selected Aspects Case Studies, Wiśniewski R., Szyszlak E., Zenderowski R. (eds.) 2023		
	10. Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2022, UNHCR 202		
	Supplementary Readings / Policy Reports and Models:		
	1. Model Framework for an Intercultural Integration Strategy, Council of Europe (CDADI) 2021		
	2. Working Together for Local Integration of Migrants and Refugees, OECD 2018		
	3. Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, United Nations 2018		
	4. Together in the EU: Promoting the Participation of Migrants and Their Descendants, FRA (EU Agency for Fundamental Rights) 2017		
	5. Moving for Prosperity: Global Migration and Labor Markets, World Bank 2011		
	Theoretical / Contextual Readings:		
	1. Multicultural Policy and Migration, Bieńkowska M., Sadowski A. (eds.) 2012		
	2. Strangers at Our Door, Zygmunt Bauman 2016		
	3. The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order, Samuel P. Huntington 1996		

	Supplementary literature	<p>Supplementary Readings / Policy Reports and Models:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Model Framework for an Intercultural Integration Strategy, Council of Europe (CDADI) 2021 2. Working Together for Local Integration of Migrants and Refugees, OECD 2018 3. Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, United Nations 2018 4. Together in the EU: Promoting the Participation of Migrants and Their Descendants, FRA (EU Agency for Fundamental Rights) 2017 5. Moving for Prosperity: Global Migration and Labor Markets, World Bank 2011 <p>Theoretical / Contextual Readings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multicultural Policy and Migration, Bieńkowska M., Sadowski A. (eds.) 2012 2. Strangers at Our Door, Zygmunt Bauman 2016 3. The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order, Samuel P. Huntington 1996
	eResources addresses	
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	<p>Sample topics / questions / task</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the differences between the concepts of multiculturalism, interculturalism, and transculturalism. 2. What are the consequences of the lack of migrant assimilation in welfare-oriented countries (e.g., Germany, Sweden)? 3. Compare the integration policies of Norway and France which mechanisms facilitate integration and which hinder it? 4. Explain the concepts of autochthon and allochthon in the context of cultural conflicts. 5. How does a dominant religion (e.g., Catholicism, Orthodoxy, Islam) shape national identity in selected countries? 6. Analyze the case of Donbas or Israel/Palestine as an example of an ethno-religious conflict. 7. List and discuss the activities of international institutions that support migrant integration (e.g., Council of Europe, EU, UNHCR). 8. Are ethnically homogeneous nation-states (e.g., Poland) more resistant to multiculturalism? Justify your answer. 9. Propose a model of integration measures for migrants in common law countries (e.g., USA, Australia). 10. What threats to internal security may arise from the lack of a coherent migration policy? 	
Work placement	Not applicable	

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